

London Advertiser.
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LONDON, FRIDAY, JAN. 8.

Japan and Russia.
The reports from the Far East grow more pessimistic, and it seems as though nothing but a miracle will avert war. To understand the situation it is necessary to go back to the events of eight years ago, when Japan in a short campaign picked the bubble of China's "latent" power. Japan demanded the cession of Formosa, the payment of a large war indemnity as compensation for the blood and treasure she had poured out, and, as a pledge of the permanency of the new regime she had established in Korea, the retention of the Liaotung Peninsula, with the fortress of Port Arthur, which she had occupied during the war. She had gone to war nominally to secure the peace and independence of Korea, and to abolish the more or less shadowy suzerainty which China had exercised in that country. China, accepted the conditions, but had a secret understanding with Russia that Japan would not be allowed to enforce them to the extent of retaining the Liaotung Peninsula. No sooner had the treaty been signed than Russian diplomacy went to work, supported by France and Germany, to rob Japan of the fruits of the war. It was intimated to Japan that the retention of the stronghold of Port Arthur must be regarded as a permanent threat to the independence of the Chinese Empire, as well as Korea, and a danger to the peace of the Far East. Japan was helpless against the three great powers, and surrendered her foothold on the continent. Since then Russia has gradually entrenched herself in the very position from which Japan was ejected. The chief prize of Japan's victory has been gathered in by Russia almost without an effort, and Port Arthur has been converted into a formidable fortress, with a powerful fleet, the headquarters of a Russian army, and the terminus of a great transcontinental railway. Russian troops are encamped on the battlefields watered by Japanese blood, and Russia takes no pains to conceal the fact that the absorption of Manchuria is preliminary to the absorption of Korea. It is natural that the Japanese, a proud-spirited and intensely patriotic race, should be provoked beyond endurance. Unlike other Asiatics, with whom patriotism is an unknown sentiment, with the Japanese it is a thoroughly national conception. Korea has always possessed the Japanese imagination. There is a legend of the conquest of Korea by the great Empress Jengo, in the third century, and today Japanese art has immortalized it, and the bank notes of the country still show the great Empress on horseback. It was through Korea that Chinese civilization and letters passed into Japan in the sixth century. Since her humiliation eight years ago Japan has set herself to prepare for the further struggle, which she knew to be inevitable. The whole of her Chinese indemnity has been devoted to military and naval expenditure. She has constantly intrigued in Korea, and by her diplomatic persistence, secured from Russia a treaty, signed in 1895, in which both countries acknowledged the sovereignty and entire independence of Korea, and pledged themselves to abstain from all direct interference with the internal affairs of that country. Moreover, the Russian Government pledged itself, "in view of the wide development taken by the commercial and industrial enterprises of Japan in Korea, and the large number of Japanese subjects residing in that country," not to hinder in any way the commercial relations between Japan and Korea.

The Boxer troubles gave Russia a pretext for the military seizure of Manchuria, so that the Russians are entrenched right along the whole land frontier of Korea, on the banks of the Yalu and Tumen Rivers, constituting a permanent and formidable danger to the preservation of Korea from Russian preponderance. Japan regards Korea as an indispensable field of emigration for her people in view of the restrictions placed upon Japanese immigration by other countries. It is a matter of life and death that she should find an outlet for her surplus energies and population. Ethnically, geographically, commercially and historically, her affinities are with Korea, and she would fight the last stages of exhaustion to preserve that country for Japanese expansion.

The treaty between Great Britain and Japan, signed in 1902, provides for armed co-operation in the event of one of the contracting parties being involved in war with more than one foreign power. It is improbable that Russia would call upon her ally, France, in any event; and it is even more improbable that France would respond, knowing that she would have to fight Great Britain as well as Japan. The disparity between the military strength of Russia and Japan is very great on paper, but a better test will be the morale of the troops. The Japanese army is stiffened by tens of thousands of veterans, seasoned in the Chinese war, and will be animated by an almost fanatical patriotism. It will be led by officers who have seen active service, and who know the fighting ground. It will be near the base of supplies, while the Russian army is thousands of miles from its base, and dependent for its commissariat and transport on a single-track railroad of low standard, and still in an experimental stage. In undertaking to crush Japan Russia will have a bigger contract on her hands than the Turkish war; and that was no promise for the soldiers of the Casr.

The Ward System.
There is no good reason why any ward of the city should suffer because it has no resident on the city council. The city did suffer when aldermen were elected by wards, and made it their main business to grab expenditures for their own sections. Complaint is made that because the majority of the present aldermen live in two wards, the other wards will be neglected. An injustice might be done the latter if each alderman tried to favor the particular neighborhood or district in which he resided. The fact that he must depend for votes equally on every ward of the city should check this propensity. The best guarantee against ward grabbing, would be the non-interference of aldermen with the engineer's department. The aldermen may advise and suggest, but the engineer should be the one to determine and should not be hampered and annoyed by aldermanic lobbying or bull-dozing. One of the defects of the present system of municipal government is the meddling of municipal councils in executive matters, which should be entrusted to permanent officials. The duties of the aldermen should be legislative, rather than executive. They should lay down the policy and hold the paid servants of the municipality to strict account in carrying it out. If an alderman seeks to use his position to make votes for himself, or his political party, he overrides the paid officials of the corporation, and the taxpayers' money is not spent to the best advantage. The advertiser promises to keep a sharp lookout for sectionalism or ward-grabbing on the council, and denounce it no matter who is hurt. The election of aldermen by general vote, instead of by wards is a distinct improvement and it is to be hoped the aldermen-elect will do nothing to provoke the feeling that any section of the city is being discriminated against it, or to revive the abuses of the old system.

Germany is squealing over the surtax, and it sounds as pleasant in Canadian ears as an overture from Wagner.

The Russian and Japanese fleets are expected to meet today, but the war correspondents may be pretty much at sea themselves.

War between Russia and Japan and a meeting of the Ontario Legislature at the same time ought to satisfy the most bellicose individual.

British trade last year was the highest by £25,000,000 in the history of the country. There is almost a suspicion that Mr. Chamberlain will be sorry to hear it.

The City of Ottawa has voted to raise \$50,000 to do its own street lighting. This is the first experiment of the kind by a large city in this country, and will be watched with interest.

The Mayor hints that the doctors provided by Dr. Campbell's organization. We should be sorry if he inferred this, because The Advertiser remarked that Dr. Campbell had a skeleton organization.

The funeral of Chief Roe today was an impressive demonstration. Peace has its heroes no less than war, and no less worthy of public honor and recognition. There is no finer heroism than that displayed in the fearless discharge of duty in the everyday walks of life, where a man takes his life in his hands without the stimulus of the battlefield to fire the blood.

The United States steel trust will pay no dividend on its common stock for the last quarter, its earnings having decreased by thirty millions last year. The 40,000 holders of common stock now realize that when they bought it Morgan gave them the cold steel.

The Pittsburgh Dispatch sees no reason why the Rush-Bagot treaty should be repealed. It admits that Great Britain has an advantage by being able to send gunboats to the great lakes through the Canadian canals. But this advantage, it points out, has been created by the failure of the United States to keep pace with Canada in building canals. A competition in canal building between the two countries will be more useful and neighborly than a rivalry in building warships on the lakes.

Papers Cost More.
[Vancouver World.]
In consequence of the increased cost of white paper and other materials, and the higher scale of wages paid compositors as the result of the recent arbitration, the proprietors of the four daily newspapers published in Vancouver, give notice that the price of their newspapers will be advanced on or before Aug. 1, 1904.

In After Years.
[N. Y. Sun.]
We sigh for things that mother cooked, And yet, there is no doubt, They must have been the very ones That father kicked about.

Boy Memory.
[Cleveland Leader.]
Editor-in-Chief—(to office boy)—Bennie, where's the theater tickets I sent you after?
Bennie—I forgot 'em.
City Editor—Bennie, where's that paste I sent you for?
Bennie—I forgot.
Sporting Editor—Bennie, what was Jack Glasscock's battin' average in 1887?
Bennie (promptly)—Three hundred and eighty-six.

Russia Still Stands Still.
[New York Tribune.]
Russia is, or will be soon, the possessor of the only unchanged issue of postage stamps in the world. Until now Hong Kong held that position. The first Hong Kong stamps were issued in 1859, and are identical in every respect with those in use today. The

900 DROPS
CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of
J. C. Ayer & Co. Lowell, Mass.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

head of King Edward is, however, lady from Cincinnati: "but I did not know it. You know they always serve it under a non-de-plume!"

United States of South America.
[Toronto Globe.]
Among the possibilities of the future for South America is a union of the Latin republics against the growing influence of the United States. The treatment of Colombia, in defiance of a treaty of amity of long standing, has made it evident that the best dependence of the South American Republics is themselves. An alliance, formal or informal, might be the best means of promoting the evolution of individual states in self-government.

Setting Him Right.
[Houston Post.]
"I understand your neighbor's daughter is taking lessons in the culinary art."
"The ideal! She's nothing of the sort. She's only going to cooking school."

Tammanyism.
[Hamilton Herald, Independent.]
When the Herald said that the Hamilton Conservative leaders are trying to establish Tammanyism in this city, it had reference to the system of civic government which they are trying to introduce and to the methods they propose to employ. That system and those methods are identical with the system and method of Tammany. Tammany is a political organization which seeks to control the government of New York by directing the votes of Democrats, who are in a large majority in that city. The Conservative leaders in Hamilton seek to obtain for the executive committee of the Hamilton Conservative association the control of the civic government of Hamilton, of the board of education, and every other public body, and the means by which they hope to accomplish this is by directing the votes of Conservatives, who are in a majority in Hamilton.

Thermometeritis.
[Toronto World.]
Probably the best advice that can be offered citizens during the cold snap is to wear warm clothing and have very little to do with the thermometer. The thermometer is interesting reading, but it is a poor comforter. It is an agitator, a disturber, a breeder of restlessness and discontent. Many a man starts for his office in the morning buoyant and cheerful, until he meets the shivering thermometer fiend, who announces that it is fifteen or twenty degrees below zero. Then his buoyancy and cheerfulness depart and he, too, shivers. He shivers all the rest of the day, perhaps for several more days, or until the thermometer fiend assures him that the mercury has resumed a normal level. There is a very old adage to the effect that a man is as old as he feels. With equal truth it may be stated that a man is as cold as he feels—and no colder. It is the thermometer that interrupts the operation of this simple law. The man feels that he is as cold as the thermometer says he is. He accepts its decision without challenge. He may have warm feet, but a mere hint of the reading of the thermometer, first or second hand, reliable or unreliable, convinces him that he has cold feet.

Next Day.
[Washington Star.]
No more turkey.
No more pie.
No more presents.
Hanging high on the sparkling Christmas tree.
No more dinner.
Not for me!
No more candy.
No more fruit.
Drums and trumpets.
Sweetly mate.
No more puddings.
That in these frosty, sparkling days.
That is all.

The Substitute.
[New York Sun.]
Talk not to me of Fortune's wheel, For it would surely seem That in these frosty, sparkling days There is a better scheme.

For there was not a sign of wheel Upon that happy day, Myrtila promised to be mine, And I snuggled in the sleigh.
"Things Are Not What They Seem."
[Yonkers Statesman.]
"Did you eat any horse while you were in Paris?" asked the New York woman. "Oh, I suppose so," replied the

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CHAMBERLAIN A FACILE ORATOR
But His Enemies Think His Proposals Are Useless.

THE ANGLO-CANADIAN TRADE
Germany Holds England Responsible for Canada's Tariff Policy—London Notes.

London, Jan. 7.—The Liverpool Daily Post, commenting on the correspondence between Mr. Chamberlain and Premier Deakin, says: "Mr. Chamberlain has struck out of the published version of his speech the passage in which he foretold that Canada would restrict her manufactures in the interest of Great Britain, but this simple and easy expedient of the facile orator does not go far with a Canadian to meet the difficulties." The Post says Mr. Peel's article in the Independent Review, has shown what an intricate and sinuous mass the Canadian fiscal policy is. Mr. Peel found nothing to give any hope of good to accrue to the empire from Mr. Chamberlain's proposal relating to Canada.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's new offices on the Strand were formally opened today. Lord Strathcona, who presided at the ceremony, sketched the history of the railway from 33 years ago, when, he said, not five people in Canada believed there would ever be a railway in Canada from coast to coast and running north of Lake Superior. He emphasized the fact that the Canadian Pacific Railway expresses and the great importance of being able to get a through ticket from London to the Far East. His lordship favorably commented on the work done by the office of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the heart of London, under the able direction of Chief Agent Baker. He complimented the Canadian Government officials, and, speaking of Canada's magnificent prosperity, predicted a glowing future for the country. Among those present were Admirals Freeman, General Jameson, Canadian Pacific Agent Baker, W. T. R. French, G. O. G. Griffiths, W. J. Shaughnessy, son of President Shaughnessy, A. Long, of the Bank of Montreal, and R. Clougher, formerly of Toronto.

The imports of Canadian produce into Great Britain during the month of December, 1903, were as follows:—Cattle, 5,275 head, £15,141; sheep and lambs, 11,460 head, £17,107; horses, 2,300 head, £28,445; wheat, meal and flour, 2,377,585 cwt., £13,435; peas, 107,557 cwt., £27,653; eggs, 110,645 great hundreds, £45,545; butter, 2,600 cwt., £2,600. The total imports of Canadian produce from Great Britain during the entire year of 1903 are as follows:—Cattle, 180,815 head, £3,815,775; sheep and lambs, 88,291 head, £129,045; wheat, meal and flour, 2,377,585 cwt., £13,435; peas, 107,557 cwt., £27,653; eggs, 110,645 great hundreds, £45,545; butter, 2,600 cwt., £2,600. The National Zeitung, referring to the negotiations between Germany and Canada, says the British Government, replying to Germany in regard to the commercial policy of Canada, laid stress on the fact that her colony must not be regarded by foreign states as an independent country. The paper infers from this that it depends upon England alone whether the commercial relations between Canada and Germany are satisfactory or not.

The Canadian Society's luncheon at the Holborn restaurant last night was a great success. Roy Somerville presided, and H. Greenwood, the principal guest, made a very humorous and entertaining speech. A large number were present. Barlow Cummer, who has resigned from the presidency of the society, owing to his returning to Canada.

All Millinery To Be Sold At 50c on the Dollar

EXPLANATION: The amazing interest in our Great Semi-Annual Clearance Sale, is due to the extraordinary amount and extensive variety of merchandise we have on sale at price-figures so radically lower than those regularly charged, that the savings are instantly noticeable. We are going to make the Millinery Department the center of special attraction, as **Not One Model or Pattern Hat Will Be Carried Over.** It is a most advantageous opportunity for you—a bargain movement of supreme importance.

All Trimmed and Untrimmed Millinery at Half Price.

Positively all our trimmed millinery must be sold, and at once. Former prices—the original cost—everything is ignored in order to clear them out. All the residue of our **French Models, Exquisite Pattern Hats, Beaver Hats, Velvet and Felt Hats,** trimmed in up-to-date-minute ideas with plumes, birds, fancy novelties and fall foliage. All perfect patterns of imported goods. Come quick and make your selection.

Every Hat at Half-Price

They are all this season's remaining French Models and Pattern Hats, at

KINGSMILL'S.

"The Milliners Who Guarantee Satisfaction."

ANOTHER FIRE VICTIM

Death of Young Lady Swells Death Roll to 566.

Chicago, Jan. 8.—Miss Harriet Harbaugh, another victim of the Iroquois fire, is dead at the Samaritan Hospital, as a result of her injuries. This brings the total of deaths to 566. Agnes Hopkins, 46 years old, has been declared insane as a result of incessant reading of accounts of the Iroquois fire horror.

FOR WOMEN

Much That Every Woman Desires to Know

About Sanative Antiseptic Cleansing

And about the Care of the Skin, Scalp, Hair and Hands.

Too much stress cannot be placed on the great value of Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent in the antiseptic cleansing of the mucous surfaces and of the blood and circulating fluids, thus affording pure, sweet and economical food and constitutional treatment for weakening ulcerations, inflammations, itching, irritations, relaxations, displacements, pains and irregularities peculiar to females. Hence the Cuticura remedies have a wonderful influence in restoring health, strength and beauty to weary women, who have been prematurely aged and inviolated by these distressing ailments, as well as such sympathetic afflictions as anæmia, chlorosis, hysteria, nervousness and debility.

Women from the very first have fully appreciated the purity and sweetness of the power to afford immediate relief, the certainty of speedy and permanent cure, the absolute safety and great economy which have made the Cuticura remedies the standard skin cures and honour remedies of the civilized world. Millions of women use Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and chapped hands, for annoying irritations, and ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery.

Queer Kaffir Superstition.

One of the strangest cases ever investigated in South Africa is that now being inquired into by the Johannesburg criminal investigation department. Some time ago two Kaffirs stole a sum of £800 in money. They were brought before the court and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labor, but the money was not recovered. After serving some months of their sentence one of the prisoners died in the jail. The other underwent his full term, and on leaving the jail proceeded to the spot where the money was buried, in order to take his half. He dug up the ground, got his share out and went off to his kraal.

Later on he thought, presumably, that, seeing his confederate was dead, he would also get the other half. He traveled again to the place, and was proceeding to unearth the concealed gold when he suddenly fell forward, struck with paralysis, and when discovered was in a critical condition, his whole body being paralyzed.

He was taken to the hospital, where he lay for a long time seriously ill. On recovering sufficiently he told a remarkable tale. While in the jail undergoing his punishment, he said, his friend was taken dangerously ill, and, he being thought that the man might die, he (the narrator) was sent for.

His friend then said to him: "I am going to die. When you get out of prison go to the place where we hid the money and take your half, leaving my half for my brothers, whom you must tell of my death. But don't take my half."

This interesting story-teller secured his half, but did not tell the deceased's brothers of the other half, and after a while resolved he would get it or himself, with the result that in a very act of taking it he was seized with a stroke of paralysis. The remainder of the money is still concealed, but the criminal investigation department cannot discover where, owing to the superstition of the surviving Kaffir. Though now quite well, he will not take the detectives to the spot, on the grounds that his illness was due to the vengeance of his dead friend's spirit, and that if he went to the spot again the spirit would kill him. The criminal investigation department has the man well in hand, and hopes to get the concealed money shortly. This remarkable story is, perhaps, unique. It illustrates not only a strange incident in the accreted superstition of Kaffirs.

COUNT TOGO A CHRISTIAN

An Admiral and Four Jap Naval Captains Are Converts.

London, Jan. 8.—In view of the probability of war between Japan and Russia, it will doubtless interest a number of people in this country to know that Vice-Admiral Count Togo, the commander of the Japanese fleet, as well as the captains of three of the principal battleships of the mikado's navy, are in the hands of Christianity. Native Christians are indeed beginning to occupy many high and honorable positions in the state. Quite a long row of members of the lower and of the upper houses of Parliament are Christians, and a number of the latter occupy seats on the judicial bench. Moreover, three of the biggest daily newspapers of Tokyo, the capital of Japan, are in the hands of Christians, and under the circumstances it can not be denied that Christianity, with all that the latter involves in the way of civilization and enlightenment, is making its way quietly but surely in Japan.

Holiday Gifts.

Feather cushions, 50 cents each; down cushions, tea caddies, feather pillows in art tickings. Feathers sold by the pound. Mattresses, springs, iron beds, large stock of stoves at J. F. Hunt & Sons, feather pillow and mattress manufacturers, 333 Richmond street, north. Telephone 574.

Novelists Helped Police.

"Charles Dickens and Robert Louis Stevenson," said a Central station detective, "have done more to help the police than any other two authors that ever touched a pen."

"Why? Simply because they catalogued for us certain classes of criminals with whom we come in contact every day in the year. It is always easier to get evidence against a criminal, easier to arouse sentiment against him, easier to awake some contrition in him when we can put him squarely into a certain class than when we are uncertain about him and are guessing."

"Listen to a lot of detectives talking. If they are right about criminals it won't be long before you'll hear one of them say: 'That man is a regular Fagin.'"

"Now, there's your Dickens for you. Everybody who has read Dickens, and everybody else who has heard the expression, knows that Fagin was a bad man, who lived in London and who taught boys to become pickpockets. And by the way, they called pickpockets 'dips' back in those days, just as we do now."

"The Artful Dodger, Charlie Bates, and the rest of Fagin's pupils exist, today just as they have always existed. I tell you it helps us a lot when we can catch their prototypes and classify them simply by saying that they go to Fagin's school."

"About Stevenson? Well, he gave us Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. A wonderful conception. Those two natures in one man. When we find a man who is living a good life and at the same time living a bad one, you can see for yourself how much it helps to be able to say or name a regular Jekyll and Hyde."

"Yes, sir, those are the detectives' authors—Dickens and Stevenson. They've done us more good than Poe or Dr. Conan Doyle, or Anna Katharine Green, or any of those others who have written detective stories. They are fine for after dinner, but that make poor guides for detectives who are actually working on a case."—Chicago Tribune.

THE CRICK IN THE BACK.—"One touch of nature makes the whole world kin," sings the poet. But what about the touch of rheumatism and lumbago, which is so common now? There is no poetry in that touch, for it renders life miserable. Yet how delightful is the sense of relief when an application of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil drives pain away. There is nothing else like it.

Bright, Entertaining, and Instructive.—New Year's Number of the Four-Track News for January. Only 5 cents at all newsdealers. 56n xwvtywt

Russia has 57 warships at Port Arthur, China.

USE THE SAFE, pleasant and effective worm killer. Mother Gray's Worm Exterminator; nothing equals it. Procure a bottle and take it home.

The borough of Fulham, London, by the use of its garbage in the furnace of the municipal electric lighting plant, makes a profit of \$342 a year. Joints, coals, newspapers, and other rubbish are quickly relieved by Vapo-Cresolene tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists.

JUST THE THING THAT'S WANTED.—A pill that acts upon the stomach and that is so compounded that certain ingredients of it preserve their power to act upon the intestinal canal, so as to clear them of excreta, the retention of which cannot but be hurtful, was long looked for by the medical profession. It was found in Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which are the result of much expert study, and are scientifically prepared as a laxative and an alterative in cases.